

**The Evening Herald.**

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**SIGNS OF THE TIMES.**

**W**E DESIRE to print for the benefit of those high priests of whom who predicted ruin to the wool industry from the tariff reduction on manufactured goods an expression on the situation of the industry and its outlook, by our very careful and conservative old friend, "The American Wool and Cotton Reporter," of Boston. Under date of March 14th this most cautious of trade publications said editorial:

"Nearly three months have elapsed since the tariff reduction on manufactured goods became effective, and the textile business in general is much better than many would have us believe. It may be safely stated that the turning point has been passed and the outlook for the future has much of promise. Instead of the condition of acute depression foretold by those who could see only complete disruption of the industry, the great majority of our mills are operating full time with a full complement of help. In several textile centers there is greater apprehension of a scarcity of help as the spring season comes on than anxiety as to lack of orders."

"The improvement in conditions in the woolen and worsted industries is possibly more evident than in the cotton division or textiles."

This expression from this trade journal may be accepted literally; for the "Reporter" is not in any sense a moulder of public opinion. It is a trade paper, looked to for facts and, having established itself as an authority in a mighty industry, has a reputation to sustain. Its confident expression of faith in the future of the wool industry and general business conditions is a significant message of cheer to the wool growers of New Mexico and the west.

**THE OUTLOOK AT HOME.**

**A**ND WHILE an authority in the great wool market of America is confidently assuring us of sound conditions, an even more cheerful note is sounded right here at home by the wool growers themselves, a note which spells a prosperous year in New Mexico.

The Herald was able to print in its livestock column yesterday reports gathered from all parts of the state of good range conditions for both sheep and cattle. These reports are even more confident than those of a month ago when we called attention to the favorable outlook for the livestock industry. These reports are all the more cause for congratulation when we recall that the livestock men of the southwest went into the past winter after a summer and fall of extreme drought and with gloomy and even dangerous prospects. Livestock growing still is our principal producer of ready money, and the prosperity of that industry means prosperity for the state.

**THE FUTURE.**

**B**eing upon the general subject of the wool growing industry, it is interesting to note the beginnings of development in the industry in this state not in increased numbers of sheep, but in better breeds and better methods of growing on the range. The old hit-and-miss methods are passing rapidly. The time is coming when a severe drought, or a winter of unusual severity will no longer spell ruin to the industry as has been the tragic case in the past.

The sheep industry in New Mexico always will be a range industry. Some feeding may and doubtless will come, but the great bulk of the business will be in the necessary way of original production. There are no sheep growers in New Mexico now, however, who trust to luck for water, or to encloses and arroyos for shelter against storms. The ranch equipment of many of the larger growers has become elaborate and modern, with every possible provision against loss. The equipment of the small grower is improving. It is being demonstrated that stock water can be secured in permanent supply over nearly the whole of the New Mexico range country. The breeding of a better sheep is becoming of

paramount importance with a majority of growers. Only a few days ago the government bureau of animal industry lifted the quarantine of many years from the New Mexico range, pronouncing the state free of scabies. It was the result of a campaign extending over years and costing many thousands of dollars, but the job has been done thoroughly. It was made possible only through intelligent cooperation by the growers.

But we have far to go before the industry in this state can be said to have reached a sound or even an intelligent basis. Monday the department of agriculture called attention to the Australian method of grading and marketing wool, referring especially to the price advance which the American grower might easily obtain by following that method. It is only one of many steps which this great home industry must take to reach anything like its true development. That the wool growers of the state are awake to the necessity of modern methods of growing wool and selling it is a more cheerful fact than this year's good range or favorable market conditions.

New Mexico with between four and a half and five million sheep (not tax-roll figures) stands fourth in rank among the wool growing states. According to a recent consular report there were 28,000,000 sheep in the United Kingdom in 1912—a majority of this great total being held in flocks of six to one hundred sheep. The report laid emphasis on the fact that the British government was carrying on a hard campaign for more careful methods of growing.

While all conditions are wholly different, and the six sheep to a hundred plan is of course unthought of, the end of the great untended sheep herd in New Mexico is drawing near. The day of the smaller, well cared for herd, with a better range, a heavier lamb, a longer, heavier fleece is well in sight. One of the surer indications of this is found in the fact that the sheepmen of the state as a class no longer devote their time exclusively to politics and other sports leaving their herds to the borders and the will of the elements. That day is gone. The day of business methods on the range is here, and it means much for the permanent prosperity of the industry and the state.

**EARNING THE \$7500.**

**T**HERE is work to be done in Washington, and yet a good many congressmen are beginning to glance furtively over their shoulders and wonder how "things are going on." Canal bills, dredging, water-power rights, trust regulation,askan development and a dozen other questions still form a large between the weary congressman and possible adjournment.

Meanwhile the party primaries draw near. Gentlemen with aspirations to serve their country are beginning to toss their hats into the ring and the poor incumbent is forced to sit tight in Washington, wondering just how much of his "fence" needs "fixing." Congressmen are getting weary and shabby. They have been hammering away since April, 1912, and who shall blame them if they grow a bit weary or well done when they hear ominous cracks and crashes up and down the galleries.

There will be very little hunting from Washington this year, and those who come will make their stay brief. It has become markedly unpopular to absent the long line. There are indications that congress will hurriedly adjourn before midsummer. The men who make the race for re-election will have to rest their cases upon the records made at Washington.

In this the year of 1914 congressmen are beginning to understand what it means to earn their salaries. The member is giving more work for his \$17,000 per annum and mileage of 20 cents per mile cash way.

**THE TRADE COMMISSION.**

**T**HE text of the Interstate Trade commission bill "is to hand." It enables us to see exactly what the administration proposes to do in the way of non-judicial control of big business.

The meat of the measure is to be found in sections 19, 21 and 22. They are worth reproducing in full:

"That the commission shall, upon the direction of the attorney general, or other house of congress, investigate the organization, management and business of any organization while engaged in commerce, to aid in ascertaining whether or not the corporation investigated is violating the acts relating to restraint of trade. And the commission shall make a report of such investigation, which may include recommendations for readjustment of business in order that said corporation may thereafter maintain its organization, management, and conduct of business in accordance with law. Reports made after investigation may be made public in the discretion of the attorney general, as provided in the acts relating to the restraint of trade. The court in which said suit is pending may at any time during the progress of the case referred to the commission any question arising in the litigation or any proposed decree therein, whereupon the commission shall investigate the matters referred to it, and shall make a full report of its investigation to the court."

It is inevitable that many loose comparisons will be made likening the proposed body to the interstate commerce commission. The differences between the two are capital ones.

The interstate commerce commis-

**SOLOS**  
by the  
Second Fiddle.

SOME circus!  
Have you seen the haynes?

Mr. BOBBY, the large grey-haired man driving the 8-mule team is not Buffalo Bill (himself). That is the stage wagon driver.

AND no relation to Buffalo Bill (himself).

NOT even a friend.

WHERE two or three are gathered together in thy name, O Politics.

THEY are gathering on every available corner these days.

THREE men who engaged in a disgraceful wrangle at the corner of Second and Central this morning, however, were not discussing politics. The issue was whether the Heynes father was a jackson or a graham.

MAME CAILLEAUX perhaps carried wifely devotion a trifle too far.

THAT, at least, was Rochelle's final opinion.

IT HAS been suggested that those strange bones Prof. Merriam found in the Mojave desert are those of the Arizona camel.

MR. MUNSEY tells us in his magazine that we are starving the railroads so that they are forced to starve us. Sort of auto-starvation.

MR. MUNSEY also has changed his views on railroads and things.

THE GOVERNMENT is now of the opinion that the dissolution of the American Can.

THOSE of us who have and said American Can attached to us wish the benevolent government success.

WE TRUST for the sake of our political party that no portion of General Kelly's army will travel via the Santa Fe between now and 6 p.m. April 7th.

JIMMY, witnessing "Joan of Arc" at the Crystal last night, said in a loud whisper, "Mama, is there angels?"

"Yes Jimmy."

"Gee! You must be taller'n God."

WE CAN tell the adjutant general one reason why the national guard recruiting committee failed. The boy wouldn't join.

THAT CITIZEN who froze to death in Santa Fe county Sunday night should be placed in the state museum as a standing refrigerated testimonial to Santa Fe's incomparably hospitable climate.

MOST ANY MAN can get his picture in the paper, but it takes class to get your lungs before the public.

THE CHARGE that any part of the 300 circus employees voted at the Republican primaries last night is hereby branded as a false and malicious fabrication.

WELL KNOWN LIES  
I do not like the circus.  
And I'd pass up all its bids,  
But there'd be an awful ruckus  
If I didn't take the kids.

THESE DAYS be hard for the paper whose kids are away from home.

SEEMS to be the open season for county officers.

GARDEN NOTE: In setting out young rose bushes, carefully cover them with large rocks. Otherwise your neighbor's dog will dig them up.

AN ENGLISHMAN cannot understand why baseball is published in the sport page.

IT IS COOLING to read that "frost is reported on Mars, just north of Propeutes." Must be somewhere in Santa Fe county.

THE BIG organ at the Tracy exposition has 133 stops. Nearly as many as the daylight train to El Paso.

PROM their newspaper photographs some of the ladies now petitioning congress for the right to vote do not appear competent to perform any other function.

FASHION NOTE: The after East-of-pocket-books are worn very thin.

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**Great Trials of History**

MASSACHUSETTS QUAKERS.

THE colonists of Massachusetts had no idea of religious toleration and they were especially severe against the Quakers who had settled in that section. They even went so far as to make a law which provided that any master of a ship bringing any known Quaker within the jurisdiction should forfeit the sum of £100 and give security to carry such Quakers back to the place whence they brought them.

In October, 1658, a law was introduced into the general court providing that every person of the "cursest sect of Quakers," who should be found within the jurisdiction, should be immediately imprisoned until the next court of assistants, at which they should have a legal trial, and being convicted to be of the sect of Quakers, should be banished on pain of death.

There was no lack of victims. Three persons were found within the jurisdiction, and they were immediately imprisoned. They were Mary Dyer, Marmaduke Stephenson, and William Robinson. They were brought before the general court on October 19, 1659, "for sedition and presumptuous obstructing themselves upon us." All three acknowledged themselves to be Quakers, and on the following day they were condemned to die.

The day set for their execution was October 22. When they were led forth to execution, they were surrounded by a crowd of armed men and several horsemen, with drums beating, to prevent the multitudes from hearing what they might have to say. The two men were executed first, and the rope had already been attached to Mary Dyer's neck, when a reprieve arrived. She was released and sent out of the colony on the promise that she would never return, but she arrived again in the spring of 1660. She was immediately sent to jail and was ordered to be executed the next day. When she was upon the scaffold it was told her that if she would return home she might come down and save her life. To this she replied: "Nay, I cannot, for in obedience to the will of the Lord I came, and in His will I abide faithful unto death."

Mary Dyer had her wish granted,

but these three were not the only ones to suffer. William Luddes was the next.

After several severe whippings and a tedious imprisonment, he was banished, but returned and was brought to trial in March, 1661, before the court of assistants of Boston.

While the trial was being conducted, Wm. Luddes, another banished Quaker, suddenly and most unexpectedly entered, and took his stand by the side of the prisoner. When the governor asked him why he was there he replied: "I have come here to warn you that you should show no more innocent blood; for the blood that you have shed already cries to the Lord God for vengeance to come upon you."

Christianson was immediately commanded to prison, and Luddes was offered his life if he would promise to depart and return no more. Refusing this sentence of death, he was passed up on him, to take effect on March 14. Then Christianson was brought to trial and at the same session Judah Brownes and Peter Plisson were indicted.

These executions of Quakers had caused the utmost dissatisfaction in Massachusetts, and the magistrates became conscious of their mistake.

Public sympathy was turned toward the sufferers. Meanwhile accounts of these proceedings had been carried by Quakers to the ears of King Charles, and that monarch, who had other reasons for being dissatisfied with the colonists, immediately granted a manumisus directed to all the governors of New England requiring them to proceed no further as to corporal punishments against quakers, but to send them to England, to the end that they might be disposed of according to law.

The general court suspended the execution of the laws against Quakers at their next session, but soon revived them so far as respected " vagabond Quakers" who were to be seized by any person, and carried before the next magistrate, and then sentenced to be stripped naked from the middle upwards, and to be tied to a cart's tail in Dover and whipped through that and other towns where they were found and whipped through that and other towns where they were found.

To act—practically—as master in chancery, investigating and reporting to the courts upon cases in equity or debt under the statutes relating to restraint of trade.

The great difference between these functions either of the interstate commerce commission or of the Roosevelt big business commission, is that the proposed commission will render no authoritative decisions and put nothing in effect. It will report to the president, or to one of the houses of congress, or to the judge of a federal court. It will have no direct relation whatever to the corporations engaged in interstate trade.

To conduct investigations of business and corporate activities for either the president, or other house of congress. In its report upon these investigations it may include recommendations for readjustments necessary in order that the business or corporation investigated may comply with the law.

To report to the president—concerning—unfair practices not constituting violations of law that may recommend legislation looking to their suppression or discontinuation.

To act—practically—as master in chancery, investigating and reporting to the courts upon cases in equity or debt under the statutes relating to restraint of trade.

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**Household Hints****Oiled Paper Has Many Uses.**

AVE every place that comes in

cracker boxes, etc. Use it to

put your home-made candies on.

If of good quality, not one drop will

adhere; if in doubt, grease very

lightly with butter. Fine for India

cream, etc. When roasting

meat, chicken or turkey, cover with

oiled paper carefully pinned down,

and you will never use the top of a

roaster again," says the St